

DELTA MODULE 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Allophones are context-dependent realizations of a phoneme. Which option best describes this relationship?**
 - A. Allophones are context-dependent realizations of a phoneme
 - B. Phonemes are context-dependent realizations of allophones
 - C. Allophones and phonemes are the same concept
 - D. Phonemes are smaller units than allophones

- 2. Which concept refers to pitch, intonation, stress, and rhythm, i.e., prosody, in a language?**
 - A. Segmental
 - B. Suprasegmentals
 - C. Standard variety
 - D. Scaffolding

- 3. Which set of words best illustrates a lexical field?**
 - A. fruit, tree, farm, orange, tractor, farmer
 - B. and, but, or, because
 - C. the, a, an, each
 - D. yesterday, tomorrow, soon

- 4. A variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting, such as informal talk in a pub vs formal signing of contracts, is called what?**
 - A. Register
 - B. Dialect
 - C. Accent
 - D. Style

- 5. Which term best describes the process of introducing key vocabulary before reading or listening activities?**
 - A. Pre-teaching of lexis
 - B. Presentation
 - C. Receptive skills
 - D. Real Play

6. In the sentence 'It fell on the land, which quickly flooded', the phrase 'which quickly flooded' is an example of which type of clause?
- A. Relative clause
 - B. Adverbial clause
 - C. Noun clause
 - D. Independent clause
7. What is the term for the capacity of a text to make sense?
- A. Coherence
 - B. Cohesion
 - C. Structure
 - D. Style
8. Which term describes a test that helps the teacher and learners identify problems that they have with the language?
- A. Achievement test
 - B. Diagnostic test
 - C. Discourse management
 - D. Action research
9. Which term refers to the criteria for what a learner can do in real-world contexts?
- A. Can-do statement
 - B. Rubric
 - C. Benchmark
 - D. Proficiency criterion
10. What term describes a reference in language whose interpretation depends on the surrounding context?
- A. Deictics
 - B. Denotation
 - C. Homophones
 - D. Frequency

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Allophones are context-dependent realizations of a phoneme. Which option best describes this relationship?

- A. Allophones are context-dependent realizations of a phoneme
- B. Phonemes are context-dependent realizations of allophones
- C. Allophones and phonemes are the same concept
- D. Phonemes are smaller units than allophones

Think of a phoneme as an abstract category that encodes a difference in meaning, while allophones are the actual sounds we hear that realize that category in different contexts. These realizations depend on the surrounding sounds or position in a word, so the same phoneme can surface as different sounds without changing meaning. For example, the phoneme /t/ is pronounced as [t̚] in "top" but as [t̪] in "stop" after the initial cluster, illustrating context-dependent realizations. This shows that allophones are context-dependent realizations of a phoneme. The other statements misplace the relationship, equate the two, or treat phonemes as smaller than allophones, which doesn't align with how sound systems are analyzed.

2. Which concept refers to pitch, intonation, stress, and rhythm, i.e., prosody, in a language?

- A. Segmental
- B. Suprasegmentals
- C. Standard variety
- D. Scaffolding

Prosody refers to pitch, intonation, stress, and rhythm, and these are suprasegmental features—things that operate over sequences of sounds rather than individual sounds themselves. Suprasegmentals shape the overall pattern of speech, signaling questions or statements through intonation, signaling emphasis through stress, and creating rhythm across syllables and phrases. That's why the best term for this set is Suprasegmentals. Segmental would concern the individual phonemes like vowels and consonants; standard variety points to a particular dialect or standard form; scaffolding is an instructional approach, not a linguistic term.

3. Which set of words best illustrates a lexical field?

- A. fruit, tree, farm, orange, tractor, farmer
- B. and, but, or, because
- C. the, a, an, each
- D. yesterday, tomorrow, soon

A lexical field is a group of words linked by a common topic or semantic area. The words fruit, tree, orange, farm, tractor, and farmer all relate to farming and agriculture, so they form a coherent cluster around that theme and can be discussed together when talking about farming or fruit production. The other groups center on grammatical function (and, but, or, because are conjunctions), articles (the, a, an, each), or time words (yesterday, tomorrow, soon) and don't share a single topic in the same way. So the farming-related set best illustrates a lexical field.

4. A variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting, such as informal talk in a pub vs formal signing of contracts, is called what?

A. Register

B. Dialect

C. Accent

D. Style

Language varies by situation and purpose, which is called register. This idea captures how you adjust word choice, formality, and even sentence structure to fit the setting—casual chatter in a pub versus the careful, formal language used when signing contracts. Dialect is about regional or social-group differences in pronunciation and vocabulary, not the context. Accent refers to how words are pronounced. Style is a broader term for how someone speaks or writes in general; when the focus is changing with context and purpose, the precise term is register.

5. Which term best describes the process of introducing key vocabulary before reading or listening activities?

A. Pre-teaching of lexis

B. Presentation

C. Receptive skills

D. Real Play

Introducing key vocabulary before a reading or listening task is called pre-teaching of lexis. This approach targets potential blockers by presenting essential words and phrases upfront (including useful collocations) so learners can access meaning more quickly and with less cognitive load during the activity. It helps with understanding, builds confidence, and primes learners to notice and use the new vocabulary in context. The other terms don't fit as precisely: presenting language is a broader stage of introducing new items, not specifically the preparatory vocabulary boost; receptive skills describe the abilities to understand language rather than a method of pre-teaching; and Real Play refers to an authentic, communicative activity, not the vocabulary-preparation step.

6. In the sentence 'It fell on the land, which quickly flooded', the phrase 'which quickly flooded' is an example of which type of clause?

A. Relative clause

B. Adverbial clause

C. Noun clause

D. Independent clause

The phrase is a relative clause—it adds extra information about a noun using a relative pronoun. In this sentence, "which quickly flooded" refers to "the land" and provides additional detail about it. The comma signals that this clause is nonrestrictive, meaning the sentence would still make sense without it. It isn't an adverbial clause, which would modify the verb (tell how, when, where), and it isn't a noun clause, which would function as a noun in the sentence. It also isn't an independent clause, since it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

7. What is the term for the capacity of a text to make sense?

A. Coherence

B. Cohesion

C. Structure

D. Style

Coherence describes how well a text hangs together so that its ideas form a meaningful, unified whole. It's about the big-picture clarity: the sequence of ideas, how they connect, and the overall message or argument making sense to the reader. You can have good cohesion—clear links from sentence to sentence—without strong coherence if the ideas don't fit into a clear overarching plan. Conversely, a text can present coherent ideas even if the surface linking is minimal, though transitions and repeating key terms often help maintain coherence. Structure is about the arrangement of parts (like introduction, body, conclusion), and style is the writer's voice and choices. In this item, the term that best captures the capacity of a text to make sense is coherence.

8. Which term describes a test that helps the teacher and learners identify problems that they have with the language?

A. Achievement test

B. Diagnostic test

C. Discourse management

D. Action research

Diagnosing learners' language problems is what a diagnostic test is for. It looks at where a learner struggles across language areas—grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, reading, listening—so the teacher can pinpoint exact gaps and plan targeted instruction or remediation. The goal is to reveal what needs attention now, guiding next steps in teaching and practice. This differs from achievement tests, which measure what has already been learned after instruction. It isn't about discourse management, which concerns organizing spoken interaction, nor about action research, which is a teacher's process for investigating and improving their own practice.

9. Which term refers to the criteria for what a learner can do in real-world contexts?

A. Can-do statement

B. Rubric

C. Benchmark

D. Proficiency criterion

Can-do statements describe what a learner can actually do in real-world contexts. They spell out observable, demonstrable tasks that learners are able to perform, making the criteria directly actionable and relatable to authentic situations. This focus on practical ability is why they fit best here: they specify real-world capabilities rather than just how well someone might perform a task overall. A rubric outlines how performance will be judged across levels, which helps with assessment rather than defining concrete real-world abilities. A benchmark provides a standard for comparison, not the specific actions a learner can take in everyday settings. A proficiency criterion is a general measure of ability, not tied to particular real-world tasks. So can-do statements precisely capture what the learner can do in real-world contexts.

10. What term describes a reference in language whose interpretation depends on the surrounding context?

- A. Deictics
- B. Denotation
- C. Homophones
- D. Frequency

Deictics are words whose reference shifts with the surrounding situation. When you use terms like this, that, here, or there, their meaning depends on who is speaking, where they are, and when it's happening. You need that context to identify exactly which object or place is being referred to. Denotation stays constant—the basic meaning of a word independent of context. Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings, not about reference depending on the situation. Frequency is about how often something occurs, not about how reference is established. So deictics are the ones that describe references that depend on context.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://deltamodule1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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